

July 14.

MACKEREL AND BLUEBACKS.

Only Fish Receipts at This Port This Morning.

Light receipts of all kinds of salt and fresh fish are in order at this port, there having been no off shore arrivals during the last 24 hours, the only arrivals with fish this morning being two seiners with 70 and 10 barrels salt mackerel and two with 800 and 650 fresh mackerel, and four of the small pollock steamers with 120 barrels of bluebacks.

The absence of a number of vessels now due, is probably caused by the moderate weather and adverse winds which have prevailed for some days, which would retard the progress of vessels now coming from the eastward. Then most of the off-shore shacks are fishing on Quero Bank and vicinity, and they will try and bring in full fares, as their fish will go to the splitters, which is another cause of the prolonged trips.

As previously reported, the shore boats are not finding any fish and what few they are landing is disposed of for immediate consumption. The little pollock steamers appear to have given up hunting the pollock schools and are now in the vicinity of Newburyport and thereabouts, catching bluebacks, which are sold to the shore fishermen for bait or put into cold storage.

Sch. Dictator, Capt. Fred Thompson, arrived this forenoon from a Georges fresh fishing trip with a fine fare of 155,000 pounds of cusk, 15,000 pounds of salt cod and 4000 pounds of halibut.

Capt. Thompson has been out but three weeks, and as usual met with his same luck in securing a big fare.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Arcadia, seining, 70 bbls. salt mackerel.

Sch. Arthur James, seining, 650 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Fannie E. Prescott, seining, 10 bbls. salt mackerel.

Sch. Rhodora, seining, 800 fresh mackerel.

Steamer Bryda F., shore, 40 bbls. bluebacks.

Steamer Jeffrey, shore, 40 bbls. bluebacks.

Steamer Beatrice E., shore, 40 bbls. bluebacks.

Sch. Dictator, Georges, 15,000 lbs. salt cod; 15,000 lbs. fresh cusk, 4000 lbs. halibut.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Edith Silveira, haddocking.

Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell, dory handlining.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty, dory handlining.

Sch. S. P. Willard, dory handlining.

Sch. Edward A. Rich, drifting.

Sch. Saladin, seining.

Sch. Valentina, swordfishing.

Sch. Lucania, seining.

Sch. Little Fannie, seining.

Sch. Senator Gardner, seining.

Today's Fish Market.

Fresh mackerel, 27 cents each.

Fresh halibut, 7 1-4 cts. per lb.

Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.

Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Outside sales drift Georges salt cod, \$3.75 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.

Round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium and 50c for snappers; haddock, 80 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, round, 65 cts.; dressed, 70 cts.

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BOSTON FISH RECEIPTS LESS.

Result Is Sharp Advance in Prices.

There are but seven arrivals at Boston today, so receipts show a large decline over those of yesterday, and prices on some grades have again advanced. This is noticeably so on haddock, which is quoted from vessels at \$3 to \$4 per hundred weight.

The steamer Spray which has been noted for making quick trips is in again today with a fine fare of 40,000 pounds of haddock after being out but four days.

No swordfish or mackerel are at Boston today, both of which are in good demand, while prices of these varieties are extremely firm.

Last season the vessels at this time were landing big trips of swordfish, but this season is just the reverse. While it is time that a goodly quantity of swordfish should be landing daily the season is not advanced beyond the point when the greatest catches of those big fish are made.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 38,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 14,000 hake.

Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 23,000 haddock, 8000 cod.

Sch. Leo, 9000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1000 hake.

Steamer Spray, 35,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. Ethel B. Penney.

Sch. Olive F. Hutchings, 20,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. William A. Morse, 2000 haddock, 34,000 cod, 2000 hake, 6000 pollock.

Haddock, \$3 to \$3.75; large cod, \$2.25 to \$3; market cod, \$2; hake, \$1 to \$1.50; pollock, \$1.50.

Customs Decisions.

No. 23,596.—Fish in Tins—"Packed in Oil."—Protest 390,074 of American Mercantile Company (San Francisco). The merchandise consisted of sardines in tomato sauce, packed in tins, classified as fish in tins under paragraph 270, tariff act of 1909, and claimed to be dutiable under the same paragraph as fish packed in oil. Protest overruled.

Chamberlain, General Appraiser: The merchandise is not packed in oil as contemplated by the paragraph. Assuming that oil may have been added, the fact that it is combined with a sauce, which sauce is the predominating factor, would exclude the article from the provision for fish packed in oil. We find it is provided for as "all other fish in this" at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

No. 23,597.—Fish in Packages—Isinglass.—Protest 382,546 of Shin Tai & Co. (San Francisco). Merchandise classified as fish in packages of less than one-half barrel under paragraph 258, tariff act of 1897, was claimed to be free of duty as "cuttlefish bone" (par. 543), or as "shellfish" (par. 659).

Chamberlain, General Appraiser: The merchandise is neither shellfish nor cuttlefish bone. Neither is it dried fish, as returned by the appraiser. In our opinion, the merchandise, as represented by the sample, is nothing more than isinglass, and as such is provided for under paragraph 23 of said act. This claim not having been made, the protest must therefore be overruled.

Newfoundland Fishery Notes.

The s. s. Home, Capt. Blandford, arrived from north Monday evening. She reports from Bonne Bay to Flowers Cove the fishery practically nil excepting at Port aux Choix, where a few quintals are had daily in traps.

At Bonne Esperance not much for traps, but with hook and line fairly good results. From Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles fishery looking very much better. Mr. Grant at Blanc Sablon had 2500 quintals, and the cod-seiners along that boundary all did very well last week. The best localities from general reports for trap fishing would be Henley Harbor and Chateau.

Reports from Battle Harbor say the Invermore has no fish on the Labrador. The same conditions prevail at Battle Harbor, but this is not surprising, as the season is yet very early.

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FEW SWORDFISH AT BOSTON.

General Receipts Light As Usual at Week End.

Receipts of fish at Boston today are rather light, as was expected, for at the last of the week, vessels out generally remain so as to strike a firm market on Monday, when it opens. Then dealers like to clear out all old stock so as not to carry any over for the ensuing week.

Among the arrivals there are three sword fishermen, one having 27, one 23 and the other 26. These are very small returns compared with that of former years. The market for this commodity is firm, for quotations today are at 18 cents.

Another arrival is a vessel with 2200 shad, which met with ready sale at a remunerative price. Last season large catches of shad were made along this coast, and but few of this variety have been taken, yet the market today on all kinds of fresh fish is a shade higher, but nothing like what it was a short time ago.

Fishing Facts and Fancies.

The value of the codfish imported into Italy last year was over \$11,000,000.

An international congress on fisheries will be held at Bordeaux in August next. It is being organized by the Oeuvre, Française des Musées Scholaires de Pêche, and one of the principal questions to be dealt with is that of popular instruction in primary schools in sea-fishing communities.

According to a correspondent of a St. Petersburg paper, a new industry is to be inaugurated in the Caucasus by making into fishmeal the small fish which are at present thrown back into the sea as too small for the market. The "fishmeal" in this case is not for fertilizer, but to feed the Caucasians on, and it is claimed to be a very wholesome and nourishing thing.

New Trawler Foam Progressing

Satisfactory progress is being made in work of construction of the new trawler Foam, a sister to the Spray, now under way at Quincy. The frame is all in place, and the work of placing the iron plates in position has begun. It is expected that the Foam will be commissioned early in the fall. The Foam is to be equipped with a two-furnace Scotch boiler, built by the Bath Iron Works.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty's Big Fare.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty, Capt. Fred Leblanc, which arrived last week from a dory handline trip, weighed off 233,160 pounds of cod, stocking \$7061, the highline sharing \$160.

Capt. Leblanc will accompany his wife today on the steamer sailing from Boston to Yarmouth, N. S., where he will join his vessel which craft sailed from here yesterday.

Octopus in Sea Bass.

While cleaning a sea bass in his father's market in Atlantic City, N. J., last week, Carroll Cramer, Atlantic City, N. J., found a young octopus. The bass weighed five pounds. The sea monster was perfectly formed with two large eyes and two wing feelers. The fishermen declare they have never seen anything like it before.

Will Tow Rockport Barge.

Tug Mary Arnold, from Plymouth, via Boston, for Rockport, put in at this port last night where she remained, until this morning, when she sailed to tow the stone laden barge Neavens to the Cape Cod Canal, where her cargo of dimension stone will be discharged.

Halibut Sales.

The fare of halibut of sch. Monitor was sold to the New England Company at 7 1-4 cents per pound.

The fare of sch. Claudia was taken by the American Halibut Company at 7 1-4 cents per pound.

Change of Trips.

Sch. Fannie E. Prescott, Capt. Thomas Downing, will now fit for salt codfishing.

Sch. Grace Otis will fit for a salt cod drifting trip under command of Capt. Timothy Downing.

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SENATOR TURNER DISCUSSED INTERNATIONAL SERVITUDES.

Quoted Authorities to Tribunal in Support of United States Claim.

Alleges This to Be the Crucial Question in the Case.

After having concluded his survey of the field generally, ex-Senator Turner opened up extensively in his argument on questions one, the matter of servitudes, and spent more than two days on this very deep subject and its application to the points in the case before the Tribunal, and also took the better part of one day in applying the points and principles deduced by the reading from innumerable authorities on international law and commenting thereon, to the case of the United States and "driving home and clinching," as it were the contentions therein.

Previous to quoting from these many authors of world-wide note in the realm of international law, and drawing his deductions from their lore, Senator Turner, in opening up the subject, said that a treaty such as that of 1818 must limit the sovereignty of the granting state, otherwise the treaty right would be valueless. The United States insists that a right which is subject to be exercised under the will or pleasure of some other individual or some other nation, is practically no right at all. The counsel on the other side has thought it a complete answer to that to say Great Britain was not before the tribunal insisting on any right to abuse these treaty privileges by regulations. Nobody has said that that nation was insisting upon that or that they ever did insist upon anything of the kind. The only thing which has been said, and it is an unanswerable proposition, is that if you give one person a right subject to be limited in its exercise and controlled in its modalities by some other person who is exercising a competitive right as against him, that right is no right at all.

It is the practical experience of nations which has caused the adoption of this servitude doctrine, which is that where relations of this kind exist between nations, there must be some clear, certain and definite rule under which they can proceed in the ascertainment and determination of their rights and obligation under the treaties creating that relation. This servitude doctrine has existed in the practice of nations for a very long time, and has been recognized and adopted by the practice of nations for the last 300 years.

Principle More Necessary Between Nations Than Individuals.

After discussing at some length the growth of the law of servitudes from the old Roman law and its transfer into international law, referring co-

piously to the acknowledged authorities upon the subject, Mr. Turner said this principle was the more necessary as between nations rather than individuals for the reason that the latter has a remedy at common law in case of non-compliance, while there is no rule on international law under which a nation can be made to respond in damages for breaches of its treaty obligations.

It is true that however clear a treaty might be, a nation has the power to refuse to recognize it, or to refuse to give it force and effect, if it be one which is to be enjoyed within its territorial boundaries. If, however, it exercises that power, it does so at the expense of right, of justice and of law, and at the expense also of certain reprisals and possibly war. Therefore, does it not make for the peace of nations, to classify and define these rights when it is possible to do so, to fix their bounds and to ascertain and declare their particular qualities and attributes? This is what has been done by the introduction into international law by this conception of international servitudes.

Authorities Support Claim of the United States.

While the rights of the United States do not depend absolutely upon this question it is still the crucial question in the case. And in the authorities submitted, Mr. Turner claimed, would establish a number of propositions, among them that the international servitude is a recognized and established institution in international law, and restricts the territorial sovereignty of the servient state so that it cannot limit or impair the servitude right in any way, and entitles the dominant state to exercise the servitude as a sovereign right of its own.

Senator Turner further claimed that the authorities proved that the right created by the treaty of 1818 in favor of the United States was an international servitude. It was a right belonging to the United States, it is one held in perpetuity and is one to be enjoyed by the United States for its interest and profit in the territories of Great Britain. And while servitude rights are exercised as a sovereign right by the dominant state, the mode of exercise, in order that it may not interfere too much with the internal administration of the servient state, is reserved for subsidiary treaties. The right claimed by the United States here is in effect that its servitude cannot be interfered with except by and through such a subsidiary treaty or other similar arrangement, which shall prescribe the mode of carrying it on and the extent and manner in which one or the other nation may interfere in its exercise.

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Halibut in Canada.

"One cannot be long in any hotel or restaurant in Canada without seeing halibut on the bill of fare," says a writer in Canada. "In this respect it assumes the position of a national dish. It is there on Christmas day and again on midsummer day and there are not many days in between these two dates when halibut finds no place on the menu. So plentiful is halibut in the waters of the west coast of Vancouver island that Ernest McGaffey on one occasion watched a few Indians with their crude fishing arrangements catch 21,000 pounds in Clayquot sound in one day. When it is remembered that a halibut sometimes weighs as much as 300 pounds perhaps this achievement will lose a tiny part of its glory."

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BLUEBACKS STRIKE IN.

Bluebacks have made their appearance in Newburyport waters in considerable numbers. Nestor Thurlow secured 10 barrels in two trips and Fred Goodwin 10 barrels. Capt. Thurlow also secured 1500 pounds of pollock, Hunt Bros. 2000 pounds of pollock and George W. Short 500 pounds of pollock. All were sold at the Consumers' Fresh Fish Co. wharf.

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Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Corona, Ingomar and Romance cleared from Canso, N. S., for the fishing ground Tuesday last.

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FLEET FINDING NO MACKEREL.

Or Vessels Would Be Coming to Port.

There is no news from any source today from the seiners, which is evident they are not finding any fish. A number of seiners have been out since coming from Cape Shore and have not been heard from and should arrive any day, who have been cruising from Block Island to Georges, and had they secured any fish would be in ere this time.

Word received from New York says that mackerel fishing out that way is very slack at this time and that the small boats are doing nothing at Block Island and No Man's Land, but the fishermen are living in hopes that something will turn up in the way of a good school of fish striking on Georges or off this shore but at present the outlook is not one of encouragement.

Record Price for Early Salt Mackerel.

New salt mackerel reached high-water mark, when the 70 barrels brought in by sch. Arcadia were sold to, Sylvanus Smith & Co. at \$20 per barrel.

This is the highest price on record in many years for early caught mackerel.

Wireless Telegraphy Among German Fishing Vessels.

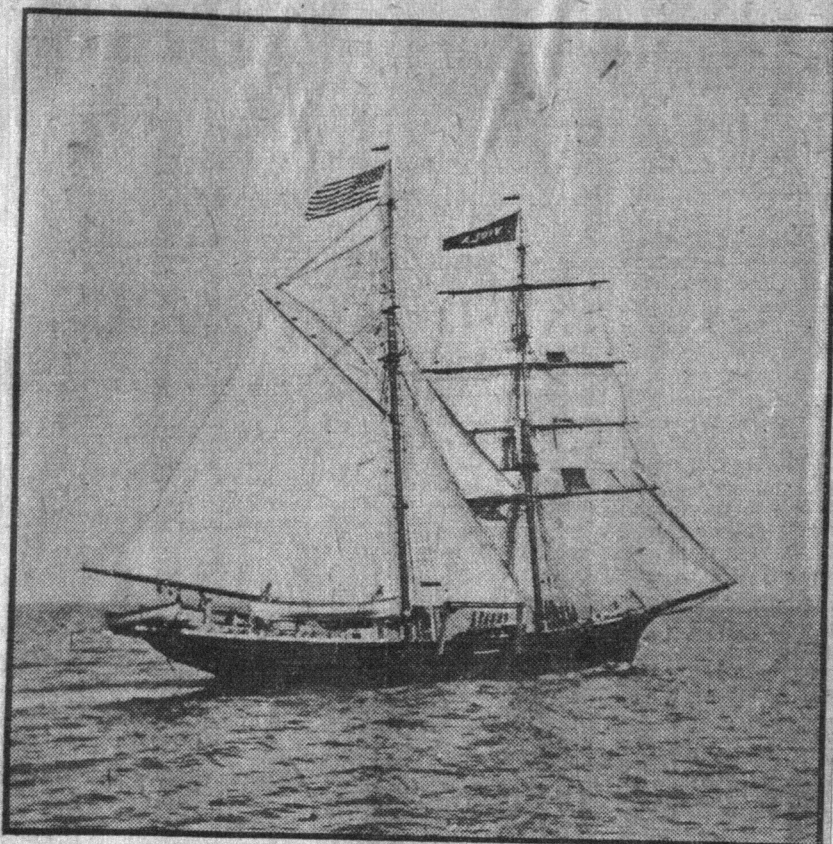
Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, writing from Hamburg, describes the use of wireless telegraphy among German fishing vessels. Three Cuxhaven steam trawlers are now equipped with apparatus, and the service is so satisfactory that efforts are being made to increase it. The most marked advantages resulting from the use of the wireless telegraph in this business are the ability of captains to advise with each other at sea as to their respective catches, and the transmission of similar reports to Cuxhaven a number of hours before the return of the ships to port. Thus vessels of the same fleet which have found poor fishing are sometimes able to join other vessels more fortunately located, in time to return with good catches. All the vessels are then able to inform the managers of the public markets respecting the quantities of fish to be placed on sale, in such manner that in the event of unusual catches arrangements can be made in advance for distributing supplies in the least possible time. The receipt and transmission of hydrographic intelligence and reporting of breakdowns in engines, or other accidents of navigation are also features of importance.

Codfish Traps Not Practicable.

Many years ago, says the "Maritime Merchant," the codfish trap was used in Nova Scotia, but was soon abandoned as impracticable. They have tried the same device in Newfoundland, but not with very great success. Indeed, the opinion now held there is that the passing of the trap must come about if codfish can only be caught in deep waters. Traps are not only uncertain and expensive, but they make for "spurts" out of all proportion to the facilities of the fisherman's crew to handle the fish, and, hence, there has been a marked lowering in the standard of cure the last few years. Trap fishing, too, is slowly, but surely demoralizing. The new generation of fishermen, whether they ship on shares or for wages, want to abandon the voyage as soon as the trap is out of the water, and run away from the business before the season proper is half over. The prospect is that the trap in Newfoundland will give place to the motor boat with hook-and-line or trawl.

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BARKENTINE VIOLA ON WHALING TRIP



THE VIOLA MAKING OUT OF NEW BEDFORD HARBOR.

Fine Product of the Essex Yards Starts For Her Maiden Voyage.

The splendid new whaling barkentine Viola, launched from the shipyard of James & Tarr, at Essex, June 1, was fitted at this port, by E. L. Rowe & Sons and about a week ago, departed from New Bedford, from which port she will engage in the whaling industry.

She was started about five months ago and during the period of her construction attracted widespread attention, as it has been many years since a whaler of her size was built at the Essex or local yards.

The whaler is the property of the John A. Cook Company of Portland, Me., and will be in command of Capt. John A. Cook of Provincetown, who has spent nearly all of his life on the water.

The craft is named Viola, after Mrs. Viola Cook, wife of Capt. Cook, who has sailed with him on whaling trips for the past 12 years.

Mrs. Frank A. Atkins of Provincetown, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Cook, acted as sponsor and as the craft went into the waters of the Essex river, Mrs. Atkins broke a bottle of champagne over the Viola's bow.

Mrs. Atkins formerly accompanied her father on whaling trips, going to the Arctic regions in 1898 and 1899, before her marriage. She is a great lover of the ocean.

How the Vessel Was Constructed.

The whaler is 125 feet long, 26 feet 1 inch wide and 12 feet, 1-2 inches deep. Her gross tonnage is 190 and her carpenter tonnage is 307. She has a 7 and 8-inch double oak frame and is planked with 2-1-2 and 3-1-2 inch boards. The sheathing is of hard pine and the deck is finished in white pine, with oak beam. Around the craft is a 3-1-2 foot oak railing.

The planks are butt fastened with copper spike fasteners. The sheathing on the outside is of copper. This work took 2-1-2 tons of copper sheathing and 1100 pounds of copper nails. The bottom of the boat beneath the copper is felt sheathed.

She has a square rig foremast and a schooner rig mainmast. The cabin is handsomely finished in cypress and has hard pine floors. It has all the modern improvements, including baths, toilets, hot and cold water.

The whaler will carry 23 men, the captain, first, second and third mates, boat steerer and cook, also the crew. She has four large whaleboats.

The craft is rated A1. Completed and fitted for sea the cost of the craft will be \$45,000. After being fitted out at this city, she will sail from New Bedford.

Mrs. Cook is accompanying the captain of the Viola on her maiden cruise. They will go to southern waters for sperm whaling and will spend three years on the voyage.

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TWO TRIPS OF GROUND FISH.

Shore Boats Also Land Several Fares Bluebacks.

Receipts of fish at this port this morning are confined to two trips of ground fish, composing about 20,000 pounds of halibut and 80,000 pounds of salt and fresh mixed fish.

The vessels in are schs. Claudia and Monitor, both of which came from Sable island ground. The skippers of both vessels report fish scarce and what they brought in other than halibut were mostly cusk.

The shore boats continue to land only a handful of fish, which are not enough to change in any way receipts now held by producers.

The little seining crafts, which are fishing off here, did well yesterday, catching bluebacks. Five of this fleet arrived today with catches from 30 to 140 barrels, which were sold for bait, put in cold storage and shipped to Boston.

A number of drift fishermen are now due and if they meet with fair success, will greatly strengthen present conditions.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Claudia, Sable Island grounds, 8000 lbs. halibut, 45,000 lbs. fresh cusk, 500 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Monitor, Quero Bank, 20,000 lbs. halibut, 2000 lbs. salt mixed fish.

Sch. Annie F. Kimball, Maine port, 8000 qtls. cured fish.

Sch. Arrow, Provincetown, 25 bbls. salt squid, 25 bbls. New England hake.

Sch. Flora S. Nickerson, via Boston.

Steamer Bryda F., shore, 140 bbls. bluebacks.

Steamer Bessie A., shore, 75 bbls. bluebacks.

Steamer Jeffrey, shore, 40 bbls. bluebacks.

Steamer Herbert and Emma, shore, 30 bbls. bluebacks.

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Steamer Yankee, shore, 30 bbls. bluebacks.

Sch. Little Fannie, shore.

Sch. Nekomis, shore.

Sch. Georgianna, shore.

Sch. Flora S. Nickerson, via Boston.

Sch. Arrow, Maine coast.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Lillian, swordfishing.

Sch. Mystery, halibuting.

Sch. Bohemia, salt cod trawling.

Sch. Priscilla Smith, dory handling.

Sch. Helen G. Wells, dory handling.

Sch. Arcadia, seining.

Sch. Rhodora, seining.

Sch. Arthur James, seining.

Sch. Indiana, seining.

Sch. Marguerite, swordfishing.

Sch. Flora J. Sears, haddocking.

Today's Fish Market.

Fresh mackerel, 27 cents each.

Fresh halibut, 7 1-4 cts. per lb.

Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.

Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Outside sales drift Georges salt cod, \$3.75 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.

Round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium and 50c for snappers; haddock, 80 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, round, 65 cts.; dressed, 70 cts.

July 16.

THE MACKEREL OUTLOOK POOR

Seiners Cruising in All Directions After Fish.

Mackerel situation is beyond conception, for no one seems to know what the result will be at the final wind up. The only favorable report today comes from Seaconnet, where 25 barrels of small mackerel were taken yesterday in a trap which are the first of this kind to make their appearance upon the New England coast this season. Whether this is a forerunner that another school of different sized fish will be seen off this shore during the month of August no one can tell.

Two seiners in today, schs. Pinta and Ralph L. Hall, have no fish and both have cruised from Block Island to Georges. The skippers admit that conditions are not to their liking, but still live in hopes that a change for the better will take place in the near future.

The catch of the mackerel fleet to date has been 18,198 fresh mackerel and 2,583 barrels salt mackerel, against 38,669 fresh mackerel and 12,903 barrels salt mackerel to this time last year.

The imports of new salt mackerel at Boston to date this year are 4,856 barrels against 2,350 barrels to this time last year, also 1,628 fresh mackerel against 5,987 up to this time last year.

Sch. Onato Brings Big Trip.

Sch. Onato, Capt. Henry Larkin, one of the most progressive skippers sailing from this or any other New England fishing port, arrived today after being absent but four weeks, with 150,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish and 75,000 pounds of salted fish. This is one of the largest shacking trips to be landed here in a long time and the second largest this season.

This large fare was bought by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company.

This is the second shack trip for Capt. Larkin this season, which will give him more than 400,000 pounds since the first of April.

Capt. Larkin saw several dory handliners and they were poorly fished for the time they were out and were not getting the same fishing that the trawlers were.